490 ^MILE ZOLA, NOVELIST AND REFORMER

figure. He sold the serial rights of "F£condit£ xore" for about lialf the amount lie had been receiving his works from other journals previous to the Affair: was not published as a volume till late in 1899, in which year also his income remained a low one. Indeed, it never rose again to its former figure. His book " Travail," of which something will be said in our next chapter, was demir succes from the pecuniary standpoint. And as all this in the main, the result of his participation in Drevfus case, it will be seen that he made no small sacrifices for the cause he championed.

He found a sufficient reward, he said, in a quieter science, in the knowledge that he had done dutv as man. Sympathy came to him, as one has mentioned, from many a foreign land, and of course he was not without sympathisers in France, his fellow-fighters of lataillon sacr& which by degrees "became a small army. Subsequent to his condemnation in Paris in 1898, the founded newly Lique des Droits de PHomiae, which was destined recruit many soldiers for the good cause, opened, in conjunction with the newspapers which supported it, subscription medal for to be offered to Zola in recognition of his few courage. In days over ten thousand francs were collected, gold medal, bearing the effigy of the novelist designed

Alexandra Charpentier, and by its size, weight,

and the quality of the metal unique in numismatics, was struck. Zola

 1 It was, so to say, a medallion, Its diameter being about 7 inches (183 $\it{milH-m\&tres}$), and its thickness about one eighth of an inch (3 $\it{millimetres}$). It weighed 5.80 pounds troy. On the obverse was the novelist's effigy with the inscription, $\it{JETommage}$ & Senile Zola; on the reverse, the inscription, \it{La} VbriU est en MarcTie et Rien ne TarrUera, Emile Zola, 13 $\it{Janvier}$, 1898. A copy of the medal on a reduced scale (59 'millimetres) was also given to Zola, and with the balance of the subscription money small copies in silver and